Amendments to the Claims:

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.121(c), this listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of providing neuroprotection to the central or peripheral nervous system of a subject in need of such neuroprotection, or of treating a subject afflicted with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or of treating a subject afflicted with a form of multiple sclerosis, comprising periodically administering to the subject an amount of glatiramer acetate and an amount of 2-amino-6-trifluoromethoxybenzathiazole, wherein the amounts when taken together are effective to provide neuroprotection to the central or peripheral nervous system of the subject, or wherein the amounts when taken together are effective to alleviate a symptom of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in the subject. or wherein the amounts when taken together are effective to alleviate a symptom of the form of multiple sclerosis in the subject.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein providing neuroprotection comprises treating a neurodegenerative disease.

3. (Previously Amended) The method of claim 2, wherein the neurodegenerative disease is multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis, adrenoleukodystrophy, adreno-myeloneuropathy, Leber's hereditary optic atrophy, Human Lymphotrophic T-cell Virus I (HTLVI)-associated myelopathy, acute viral encephalitis, aseptic meningitis, virus-induced demyelination, demyelinating genetic diseases, transverse myelitis, Progressive Multifocal Leucoencephalopathy, a nutritional

metabolic disorder, acute glaucoma, chronic glaucoma, close-angle glaucoma, open-angle glaucoma, optic neuritis or systemic lupus erythematosus.

4. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the neurodegenerative disease is multiple sclerosis.

5. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the neurodegenerative disease is amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

6-8. (Cancelled)

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein providing neuroprotection comprises treating neurotrauma.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein the neurotrauma is a result of a traumatic event selected from the group consisting of head trauma, spinal trauma, neurotoxic injury, eye injury, stroke, ischemia, hypoxia, and anoxia.

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein providing neuroprotection comprises providing protection against toxic levels of glutamate.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein providing neuroprotection comprises providing protection against toxic levels of monoamine oxidase-B activity.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is a human being.

15. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein each of the amount of glatiramer acetate when taken alone, and the amount

of 2-amino-6-trifluoromethoxybenzathiazole when taken alone is effective to provide neuroprotection to the central or peripheral nervous system of the subject.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein either the amount of glatiramer acetate when taken alone, the amount of 2-amino-6-trifluoromethoxybenzathiazole when taken alone or each such amount when taken alone is not effective to provide neuroprotection to the central or peripheral nervous system of the subject.

17. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the amount of glatiramer acetate is in the range from 10 to 600 mg/week.

18-21. (Cancelled)

22. (Previously Amended) The method of claim ~~21~~ 1, wherein the amount of glatiramer acetate is 20 mg/day.

23-26. (Cancelled)

27. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the administration of the glatiramer acetate substantially precedes the administration of the 2-amino-6-trifluoromethoxybenzathiazole.

28. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the administration of the 2-amino-6-trifluoromethoxybenzathiazole substantially precedes the administration of the glatiramer acetate.

29. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the administration of the glatiramer acetate is effected subcutaneously, intraperitoneally, intravenously, intramuscularly, intraocularly or orally and the

administration of the 2-amino-6-trifluoromethoxybenzathiazole is effected orally.

30. (Original) The method of claim 29, wherein the administration of the glatiramer acetate is effected subcutaneously and the administration of the 2-amino-6-trifluoromethoxybenzathiazole is effected orally.

31-45. (Cancelled)

46. (Currently Amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of glatiramer acetate and an amount of 2-amino-6-trifluoromethoxybenzothiazole, wherein the amounts when taken together are effective to provide neuroprotection to the central or peripheral nervous system of a subject in need of such neuroprotection or wherein the amounts when taken together are effective to alleviate a symptom of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in a subject, or wherein the amounts when taken together are effective to alleviate a symptom of a form of multiple sclerosis in a subject.

47. (Original) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 46, wherein each of the amount of glatiramer acetate when taken alone and the amount of 2-amino-6-trifluoromethoxybenzathiazole when taken alone is effective to provide neuroprotection to the central or peripheral nervous system of the subject.

48. (Original) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 46, wherein either of the amount of glatiramer acetate when taken alone, or the amount of 2-amino-6-trifluoromethoxybenzathiazole when taken alone or each such amount when taken alone is not effective to provide neuroprotection to the central or peripheral nervous system of the subject.

49-110. (Cancelled)

111. (New) A package comprising

i) a first pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of glatiramer acetate and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;

ii) a second pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of 2-amino-6-triflurormethoxybenzothiazole and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier; and

iii) instructions for use of the first and second pharmaceutical compositions together to provide neuroprotection to the central or peripheral nervous system of a subject in need of such neuroprotection, or to alleviate a symptom of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in a subject afflicted with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or to alleviate a symptom of multiple sclerosis in a subject.